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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1870. NO. 176.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Dr. Hayes a Claimant for the Command—The Morning Hour Rule—Relief of American Shipping Interests—The Annexation of San Domingo—Gen. Butler Apologizes to Gen. Schenck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 7, 1870.

The Arctic Expedition.

The question of sending another expedition into the Arctic regions has taken a new and unexpected turn. Capt. Hall has been here two months, explaining his views and plans. He asks nothing for himself, but wants the government to furnish a vessel and pay the men who go with him, and has made an arrangement with the Coast Survey and Smithsonian Institute to take two or three scientific gentlemen. His seven years experience in the Arctic regions, and the success which attended his efforts put him in the front rank of explorers, and point him out as the man to take charge of the expedition if one is sent. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had fully considered the matter and agreed unanimously to the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman. The House Appropriation Committee had also considered it informally and favorably. At this moment, Dr. Hayes drops down here, and proposes to avail himself of what Captain Hall has done. He asks a hearing before the Senate Committee to-day, and of course got it. He made a speech in which he set up that he was the "original Jacobs" of the Arctic exploration, and that he, and not Captain Hall, ought to be put in command of the proposed expedition. He has had three years' experience in that Arctic work. He has begged the Appropriation Committee to hear him, and Monday next is set as the time. How things will come out noone can guess, but there is a good deal of commentat on the manner in which Dr. Hayes has thrust himself into the matter.

The Morning Hour.

The point of order raised by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, to-day in regard to the duration of the morning hour, will, if sustained, have an important effect upon the business of the House. Mr. Cullom insists that the rule, and the long custom the morning hour had come to be regarded as only sixty minutes, and called attention to the language of the rule, and the parliamentary rulings and practice of twelve and fifteen years ago, as proving that the intention of the rule and former action under it was to confine the morning hour at each daily session until interrupted by a vote of the majority to take up business on the Speaker's table, or to go into Committee of the Whole. The Speaker, while disposed to decide in favor of Mr. Cullom's position, was desirous of having the views of the House on so important a departure from a custom of long standing, and it was finally agreed to postpone action until Tuesday next, and in the meantime the House will hold Mr. Coliam, and let the House express its sense upon the subject. The effect of the decision would be to enable the House to go on throughout the day, if it chose, and finish any important matter reported by the Committee, and if necessary to continue through a second day's proceedings, the intervening time allowed under the rules to each committee, and enabling it to work through a great deal of the business that has accumulated of other subjects. The general opinion is that the work of the House would be greatly facilitated by such an interpretation of the rule.

Retired Naval Officers.

The Senate Naval Committee agreed to-day that they would not report any more in favor of putting retired naval officers on the active list, unless such a course is recommended by the Secretary of the Navy. There have been many applications of this sort, and laying down of definite rules for them will be greatly facilitated by such an interpretation of the rule.

A Cotton Claim Allowed.

Among the bills favorably reported to-day in the Senate was one giving to Cowan, Dickinson & Hundred and twenty-eight dollars to Cowan and Dickinson, of Knoxville, for two hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton seized by Gen Burnside in January, 1863, and delivered in making defences about Knoxville against Longstreet.

A Crib in Lake Erie.

Cleveland can have its waterworks, as the Senate Committee on Commerce took to-day agreed to the House bill allowing a crib to be built in Lake Erie, and it will go through as soon as it comes up.

Shipping Interests.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to bring in a report for the relief of the shipping interests. It repeals all the tonnage duties on American vessels engaged in coast trade.

San Domingo Annexation.

Gen. Butler's joint resolution for the annexation of San Domingo was agreed to by the whole of the Republican side of the House to the White House, two weeks ago, and offered to introduce it, but the President urged him not to do so.

An Apology by Butler to Schenck.

Quite a scene was enacted in the House to-day. Butler, in the course of a five minutes' debate in Committee of the Whole, suddenly turning to Gen. Schenck, and saying that he desired to correct a statement he had made against the Chairman of the Ways and Means at the beginning of this Congress. He believed that to-day Gen. Schenck had well done so, and found him innocent, and he desired to make the retraction before the House. Gen. Schenck seemed puzzled at this offer of a certificate of character from such a source, given after long and patient private investigation of his affairs, but at the close of Butler's embarrassed speech he accepted the apology in the spirit in which it was given.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1870.

ADDITION TO THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed to recommend the following additional section to the tariff bill: That the act imposing a tonnage duty on ships, vessels or steamers shall hereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, trading and arriving from ports of the United States, or trading from one port within the United States to another point or port within the United States.

THE RICHMOND MUNICIPAL SQUABBLE.

Hon. James Wilson and Judge John Meredith, in behalf of Ellison, and Judge Lowe Wise and Wells in behalf of Cahoon, have arrived here and will argue the Richmond municipal case before Judge Underwood in chambers. The question turns on the jurisdiction of Judge Underwood in the premises, and affects relatively other parts of Virginia.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Senator Fenton and Representative Van Wyck have been before the Postmaster General to obtain increase of pay for mail service by the Erie Railroad Company.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Upon his own application Bvt. Brig. Gen. Sidney Burbank, Colonel U. S. A., unassigned, having served over forty consecutive years, is by direction of the President retired from active service, to take effect May 1st.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The Senate Naval Committee has agreed not to act on any petitions for restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

RESTORATION TO ACTIVE LIST.

The Senate Naval Committee has agreed not to act on any petitions for restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

ONEIDA RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Before leaving Washington this morning the President signed the joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to invest gate the Oneida disaster.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY

With the North German Union has been signed, which takes effect July 1st, reduces single letter prepaid letters to England to ten cents, and via Bremen or Hamburg to seven cents; unprepaid letters pay double rates; newspaper rates are reduced, but must be prepaid.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain John E. Blaine, of Pennsylvania, a brother of Speaker Blaine, has been appointed Special Agent for the Treasury Department.

THE REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS,

In response to the request of Comptroller Hubbard, come in slower than usual, owing to the change in the days of the week upon which they are required to be made, which is Thursday instead of Saturday, as heretofore.

ARGUMENT.

After adjournment of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase gave a hearing to the counsel in the Richmond Mayoralty difficulty. Judge Meredith, of counsel for Ellison, moved for the injunction prayed for granted by Judge Underwood against Ellison and his associates. Ex-Governors Wells and Wise argued on the opposite side. The argument was continued by Mr. Nelson, of counsel for Ellison, and other counsel already named for each of the rival Mayors. The Chief Justice took the case under advisement.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means will tomorrow consider the funding bill.

WATER GAUGES.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the establishment of water gauges and taking of daily observations at the principal points on the Mississippi river and six principal tributaries.

Woman Found Drowned in Ohio River.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, April 7, 1870.—The body of a woman was found in the Ohio river here. She was apparently between forty-five and fifty years of age; had gray hair, mixed with black; five and a-half feet high; had on cloth sack, merino dress and cloth color. Evidently of Irish nationality. The friends can address J. N. George for further information.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., April 7, 1870.

The body of a woman named Polly Rambo, a single lady fifty years of age, was found in the Ohio river near East Liverpool, Ohio, this morning, where it had caught in some brushwood. She has been missing from her home in this place for the last ten days. She has been deranged for a year past, and had made threats that she would drown herself. She escaped from her home through a window in the after part of night, since which nothing has been heard of her.

The Tenth Ohio Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 7.—The official majority in the Tenth Ohio District for Peck, Republican, is twenty-seven hundred and eighty-seven. Hoag's majority over Ashley was nine hundred and twelve, showing a large Republican gain.

Fatal Railway Accident.

By special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, April 7, 1870.

The Eastern express on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, which arrived here at six o'clock this evening, struck a wagon crossing the track, near Carlye station, thirty-five miles from here, killing one man instantly and seriously injuring another.

CONGRESS.

Income Tax Bill Passed by Senate.

Tax to be Collected for 1870—The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D.C. April 7, 1870.

SENATE.

A concurrent resolution directing inquiry into the effect of the Fifteenth amendment upon Indians was adopted.

The bill declaratory of the meaning or intention of the existing laws reating to income tax was taken up on motion of Mr. SHERMAN. As amended by the Finance Committee, the bill simply continues for the present year the tax on salaries, and dividends, and omits all reference to the income tax. It refers only to the tax on dividends, salaries and interest paid by corporations.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment to obviate what he termed the injustice of the tax collected through banks of dividends to persons having less than one thousand dollars, which Mr. SHERMAN opposed as likely to create confusion under the exemptions of the present laws, and was rejected, 16 against 26.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the re-establishment of the income tax.

Mr. SHERMAN considered it the most just of odious taxes.

After further remarks by Mr. DAWES in favor of a poll tax, a revised and equally adjusted property tax, and a revision of the system of taxation upon whisky and tobacco, the bill was amended and passed in the shape to construe that the income tax shall be collected for and during the year 1870, in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House in Committee of the Whole took up the tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cigars and cigarettes $2.50 per 7, as agreed to yesterday, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. STILSON to increase it to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. SCHENCK, acting on instructions of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars, and leave the law as it is at present. After considerable discussion Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion, and Mr. Myers moved it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as heretofore.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to amend the subsequent clause relating to cotton manufactures so as to read: "On all manufactures of cotton, and on all other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored." After discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to substitute 30 per cent. *ad valorem* for the taxes provided in the pending paragraph.

Mr. WINANS offered as a substitute for the clause on the schedule of cotton goods the act of March 2, 1861. Rejected.

Mr. LAWSON moved to amend by striking out the words "and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. BUTLER opposed the change of the present law, and Mr. SCHENCK defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means.

During the discussion Mr. BUTLER said it was due to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to state that he owed an apology to the gentleman in the last moment of debate, stated substantially that he intended to investigate the course of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. At that time he had many stories brought to him, and he had not investigated them on his mind. He had since investigated them, and had found no reason to change the opinion that class of slanders which every public man suffered. In the same place, on the report, Agreed to, and motion adopted.

Adjourned Sine Die.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned the Senate *sine die*. No presents were made in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Tariff Bill Considered.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the use of the hall was granted to the colored citizens of Harrisburg to celebrate the Fifteenth Amendment. A landing committee, consisting of several of the Democrats urging its passage.

Private Banks.

Mr. Reinohl introduced burlesque resolutions of thanks to George Bergner. The usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

The Tariff Bill Amendment.

Presentments were made as follows: Mr. Davis, on behalf of all the members to the Speaker, gold headed cane and chain. Mr. Shatterly, on behalf of chief clerk Selfridge to the Speaker, a gold band cane. Mr. Miles, on behalf of the engrossing clerks, to chief clerk Selfridge a silver set. Mr. Craig, on behalf of the officers of the House, to Mr. Ely, a gold headed cane. Mr. Davis, on behalf of the pages to chief clerk Selfridge, a gold pencil and pen.

Farewell.

Mr. Strang made a feeling farewell speech, regretting the veto of the new Railroad bill. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Next Speakership.

Among those most prominently named in connection with the next Speakership of the House, are Messrs. J. D. McJunkin, of Venango; Reinoehl and Watt, the first named gentleman being the favorite of the Democracy, and in favor, the western membership being desirous of securing the next presiding officer.

The Governor has approved the appropriation bill as amended.

RHODE ISLAND.

Additional Returns from Wednesday's Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—Returns from all the towns except Rock Island, give Padelford, Republican, for Governor, 16,245, and Pierce, Democrat, 6,624; scattering 282. Providence gives Padelford, 4,077; Pierce, 1,541. The Republican Assembly ticket is elected in Providence by 900 over the opposition ticket.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—Complete returns of the State election give Padelford, Republican, for Governor, 16,493; Pierce, Democrat, 6,624; scattering 282.

Distressing Accident at Lima.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, April 7, 1870.

A very distressing accident occurred here to-day. Mrs. Melly, wife of L. M. Melly, Esq., Probate Judge, while removing some clothes from a burned draw in which she was a loaded revolver, it caught in the clothing in such a manner as to discharge it. The ball took effect in the left side, and passed entirely through the body. She is now lying in a very critical condition, with little hopes of recovery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rev. Henry Cooke, the eloping parson, is to be tried by conference, and he will plead temporary insanity.

S. S. Randall, for thirty years superintendent of the New York Public Schools, is about to resign.

The rivers at Des Moines, Iowa, are very high, and seven hundred houses are reported to be surrounded with water. Many families are encamped on the bluffs.

Jacob Stouffer, an old citizen of Dayton, Ohio, suicided by taking strychnine on Wednesday.

A heavy snow, sleet and wind storm prevailed yesterday at Cheyenne and as far West as Sherman, the summit of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The English trustees of the Peabody estate are consulting as to the establishment of a college in Lower Canada, for emigrants to be hereafter sent.

The high water in the Mississippi and tributaries, in the vicinity of St. Paul, Minnesota, is causing great damage. One boom, containing two millions and a half feet of logs, has gone, and another containing fifteen millions feet of logs has also gone.

Gov. Baldwin addressed the colored citizens of Detroit yesterday, at their celebration. Among the features was an original poem by a colored man of Toledo.

J. H. Lewis, an ex-Confederate General, was yesterday examined for Congress from Goliday district in Kentucky.

Howell, Wood & Reed, dry goods merchants of Memphis, have been forced into bankruptcy by their Philadelphia creditors.

Henry W. Sage was thrown from a buggy in Cincinnati yesterday, and seriously injured.

Rev. F. C. Monlford was installed as pastor of the Orchard street Presbyterian church, Cincinnati last evening.

The eighty-second anniversary of the settlement of Ohio was celebrated by the Cincinnati Pioneer Association yesterday.

The Cincinnati Presbytery closed its session last night.

The average Republican majority on the city ticket in Cincinnati was 3,120.

A sheriff has attachments against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to the amount of $1,100,000.

The Welland canal will be opened on the 20th inst.

The colored people of Wheeling celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by a parade, firing a salute, and a mass meeting.

John Peterson, a sailor, fell from the masthead of a vessel at Chicago yesterday, and was killed.

The colored citizens of Chicago celebrated their enfranchisement yesterday in grand style. The procession was more than a mile in length.

The Ohio House yesterday passed a bill repealing the "visible admixture" law.

An expedition of 250 men left Atlantic, Wyoming, yesterday, in pursuit of the Indians who committed the murders near that place.

A $7,000 fire occurred in Leavenworth, Kansas, Wednesday night.

The printers in the office of the Cincinnati *Commercial* are on a strike.

Carondelet was yesterday consolidated with St. Louis.

Baltimore voted yesterday in favor of deepening and widening Jones Falls. The work will cost $2,500,000.

The Mississippi Valley Grape and Wine Growers' Convention is in session at St. Louis.

The probabilities are that the steamer Richmond, ashore below St. Louis, will be saved without much damage.

The vinegar manufactory of Andrews & Conkling, at Cincinnati, has been seized for violating the revenue laws.

In Portsmouth, Va., two sets of counetimen are transacting business. In Norfolk Governor Walker's council have possession.

The Green Valley flouring mills at Plainfield, N. J., with a large quantity of corn, was burned yesterday. Loss $12,000.

James Tuck, City Marshal of Jackson, Miss., was shot and killed yesterday by Henry Sizer.

The motion for the release of Yerger on bail will be argued on Monday.

The annual examination of the Artillery school at Fortress Monroe commenced yesterday.

HARRISBURG.

Veto of the Development Bill.

Its Further Consideration Postponed—Harry White Elected Speaker of the Senate—Treasury Investigation Report to be Printed—The Gift Entertainment in the House—The Next Speakership of the House—Legislature Adjourned Sine Die.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 7, 1870.

SENATE.

The Railroad Bill Vetoed.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the new railroad bill. The reading of the veto created considerable sensation. Mr. Wallace moved its consideration be postponed. Agreed to.

Proposed Extension of the Session.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution that the joint resolution providing for final adjournment to-day be rescinded, and that both Houses adjourn on Thursday, 14th inst. Disagreed to:

YEAS.		
Beck,	Linderman,	Olmsted,
Connell,	Lowry,	Randall,
Findlay,	Mumma,	Wallace,
Hennesy,	Nagle,	Watt,
	NAYS.	
Allen,	Davis,	Robinson,
Billingfelt,	Graham,	Rutan,
Brooks,	Howard,	Turner,
Brodhead,	Kerr,	Wartel,
Brown,	McIlvaine,	White,
Buckalew,	Osterhout,	Stinson, Speaker.

Mr. Lowry then moved that the session be continued until Saturday. It was impossible to get through with the business of legislation to-day, even not taking into consideration the veto just read. Disagreed to.

YEAS.		
Beck,	Lowry,	Randall,
Connell,	McIlvaine,	Robinson,
Findlay,	Miller,	Wallace,
Hennesy,	Nagle,	Watt,
Linderman,	Olmsted,	
	NAYS.	
Allen,	Buckalew,	Rutan,
Billingfelt,	Graham,	Turner,
Brooks,	Howard,	Wartel,
Brodhead,	Kerr,	White,
Brown,	Mumma,	Stinson, Speaker.

Election of Speaker.

Mr. Graham then moved the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker. The candidates nominated were White, Republican, and Wallace, Democrat. Mr. White was elected by the Republican vote.

Mr. Stinson, the retiring Speaker, then said a few complimentary words in farewell. Mr. White followed in a lengthy speech, urging measures of reform in special legislation and the propriety of holding a constitutional convention, and the publication of some accurate legislative record.

The Treasury Investigation.

Mr. Billingfelt said the report of the Senate Finance Committee on the Treasury investigation was in his hands, but the Committee should consult before handing it in. He moved the Committee be allowed to put the report in the hands of the Clerk, the Committee of Ways and Means. At that time he had many stories brought to him, and he had not investigated them on his mind. He had since investigated them, and had found no reason to change the opinion that class of slanders which every public man suffered. In the same place, on the report. Agreed to, and motion adopted.

Adjourned Sine Die.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Presentments were made as follows: Mr. Davis, on behalf of all the members to the Speaker, gold headed cane and chain. Mr. Shatterly, on behalf of chief clerk Selfridge to the Speaker, a gold band cane. Mr. Miles, on behalf of the engrossing clerks, to chief clerk Selfridge a silver set. Mr. Craig, on behalf of the officers of the House, to Mr. Ely, a gold headed cane. Mr. Davis, on behalf of the pages to chief clerk Selfridge, a gold pencil and pen.

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Mr. Strang made a feeling farewell speech, regretting the veto of the new Railroad bill. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Next Speakership.

Among those most prominently named in connection with the next Speakership of the House, are Messrs. J. D. McJunkin, of Venango; Reinoehl and Watt, the first named gentleman being the favorite of the Democracy, and in favor, the western membership being desirous of securing the next presiding officer.

The raftsmen on the Susquehanna river have formed a union called the "Rock Dodgers' Association."

There is a break in the Erie and Beaver Canal near Conneaut Lake. It will be repaired as soon as possible. The canal is free from ice from Beaver to the Ohio and it is now navigable to open for traffic, clear through, between the ports on Lake Erie and Ohio.

The fruit crop prospects in Lycoming county are reported good so far, the buds having been uninjured.

A man confined in the Allentown jail has rewed the bible through twenty-three times within the past two years.

Bedford county proposes to erect nine new school houses, for which speaks well for the intelligence of the people of that county.

The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Media, Delaware county, has now one hundred and seventy-one children and patients, from five to forty-five years of age, of which one hundred and one are males and seventy are females. Fifty-nine read stories, twelve read simple sentences, and thirty-three write. Total cost, $41,000.

The Oil City *Times* says: "Six men have died in Oil City in the last six weeks from excessive drinking, and at least six more will die from the same cause. Rum is the curse of the intemperate, and if this keeps on at the present rate coffins will be in mighty sure.

Mr. James Watson, Sr., departed this life near Enfield, Adams county, on the 23d ult., aged one hundred and one years seven months and twenty days. He was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, on the 2d of August, 1768, and emigrated to this country in 1818.

The Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company are taking out on the average one hundred tons of coal per day.

It is proposed to extend the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad to Harrisonville during the coming season.

As to other matters contained in the resolutions, the committee would ask for further consideration.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday says: The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, now operating the Little Miami, has made a final purchase of property which is owned by the Niles Iron Works, corner of Butler and East Front streets, upon which to erect a new depot. The Niles Works will suspend operations in a few weeks.

The proposed Cleveland and Buffalo Railroad, says the Clearfield *Journal*, is but a link in the great air-line between the lakes and our national capital, portions of which are already completed, and in operation for immediate distances. That part of the road to which we have particular reference, extends from Clearfield to Shippen, in McKean county, and when built will render intact a continuous line from Cleveland to Washington, leaving but two other links, one from Mt. Union to Chambersburg, and the other from Hagerstown to Baltimore, to complete a principle line of road between the two respective points named, *i. e.*, between Buffalo and Washington city.

STATE NEWS.

The Reading *Dispatch* establishment has been purchased by the proprietors of the Reading *Times*, and the papers will be consolidated and issued from the latter in the morning.

The population of Erie city is estimated at thirty thousand.

Mrs. Clark, a widow lady aged about fifty years, living in Vernon township, Crawford county, committed suicide on Tuesday last by hanging herself to a rafter in the woodshed of her residence. No cause for the rash act is shown signs of insanity. She leaves a family of six children, some of whom are quite small.

It is said that the display at the Pennsylvania agricultural college far exceeds in point of attendance and enthusiasm any preceding terms. The entries already made for the present term exceeds that of the entire year 1869.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Important Opinion by the Attorney General of Ohio—Miscellaneous News.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Some time ago a resolution was adopted in the Ohio House of Representatives, directing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into matters relating to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The committee immediately set to work with the zeal that so important a matter warranted. The opinion of the Attorney General was solicited as to whether the road had a corporate existence in Ohio. In regard to this the Attorney General, after fully giving the status of the road since its organization, says, he will "so far then, it seems clear that the present Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company is without a corporate existence under the Constitution and laws of Ohio. Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania it can not exercise corporate power in Ohio. A franchise to be a corporation is originally a part of the sovereignty of a State. The State granted to persons desirous of exercising corporate powers a portion of this sovereignty. This sovereignty in its original position, or when so granted it cannot exist outside of the State to which it belongs. It follows that this company has no corporate existence in Ohio. Upon principles of comity it has been permitted to operate that portion of its railroad in Ohio, subject in all respects to the general laws of Ohio regulating railroads. It is a grave question, and I do not now propose to discuss it, how far this question of comity ought to be extended to foreign corporations; whether it should be allowed to exercise the rights of eminent domain, or even to own real estate in Ohio, or operate and monopolize its great thoroughfare. It may be obtained that under the act of May 4th, 1863, this new company has acquired the franchise to be a corporation, if this be the case, then it seems to me that section 1, article 13, of the Constitution of our little sister, will, section 2 of the same article either. This section of the Constitution does not belong to the villainies we are required for an encounter with the enemy of his. Those, of course, who derive much gratification from the story of the "Bloody Shirt," or feel that the continuance of the present liberty or future happiness, may attend in change of the Constitution.

A very suggestive series of resolutions were submitted to the Chicago City Councils and referred to the Judiciary Committee, which might with propriety be adopted by the Councils of Pittsburgh. They call upon the State Government sent full instructions to the Canadian authorities.

The House resumed consideration of the Irish land-bill this morning. Mr. Lynan, member for Limerick county, moved an amendment providing that an evicted tenant be entitled to damages for his crops sown but not to exceed fifty pounds.

Mr. Gladstone opposed this, though he said he was willing to provide for a free contract later. Upon two divisions the bill was carried served for a given number of years, direction thereon to be left to courts. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss and defend other clauses of the bill.

Gathorne Hardy admitted that the most objectionable features of the bill had been removed.

Sir Roundell Palmer was averse to further changes. Mr. Gerey thought the bill an adroit scheme for extorting long leases from reluctant landlords. The bill was finally carried by a vote of seven years as the term of lease.

Mr. Lyon moved that the Attorney General and several others were withdrawn or negatived. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Lyon, said the Government, with reluctance, said the denial of compensation to the outgoing tenant, denial of freedom of contract, the limitation of damages to fifty pounds, which were proposed in an amendment offered by Mr. Fowler, were equally arbitrary and unjust. He appealed solemnly to the committee to accept the concessions made by the Government, already so extreme as to alienate many Irish supporters. The Government had come to an agreement with the following result: for the amendment, 294; against, 291. The Speaker then declared it. But on last Friday, the day designated for the party of the purchase money, a strange looking gentleman rode up to Mr. Pennybaker's house and asked for the privilege of paying over the entire amount."

Columbiana county, Ohio, is to have a new court house at once.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention for Southeastern Ohio will be held at Zanesville on the 15th and 16th of April.

The Republicans have a majority of two in the City Council of Columbus—an event without precedent in that city.

The Marietta Iron Works have ordered the necessary rolls for the manufacture of iron for the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad. The work will be commenced as soon as possible. The company will use the heavy T rail.

The fruit growers along the Miami Valley declare that the peach crop is entirely destroyed by a recent freeze. The cherry, apple and pear crops are comparatively safe.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: The only trouble arising from the colored vote, that we have heard of, was in Greenville, Darke county, where a difficulty occurred at the polls and one colored man was shot and killed.

Ohio is to have an Agricultural College, the location of which, or which are to be vested in a board of trustees, nominated by the Governor, consisting of one from each Congressional District, whose term of office shall be six years each. The College is to be open to all persons over fourteen years of age, proportioned to the counties according to the population, and is to be located on not less than one hundred acres of land, the said being reasonably central in the State and accessible by railroads. A three-fifths vote is required to determine the location of said college, and the same is to be located by the 15th of next October.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

At the election in Jefferson county, Thursday last, the proposition to subscribe $250,000 for the extension of the Shenandoah Railroad through that county was carried by about 500 majority.

Trichinosis prevails among the members of a family in Wheeling, and great excitement prevades the community. Trichina were found in a ham in the family.

The Democratic Executive Committee has issued a call for a State Convention, at Charleston, on the 8th of June.

The State officials and archives have arrived safely at Charleston, and the capital may be said to be permanently established.

Miss Jennie Humphry, a young lady of about eighteen years, who has been learning the millinery trade with Miss Dora Wheeling, disappeared last Monday evening, since which time she has not been heard from. She had taken a music lesson at the house of Mrs. Moran that evening, and after it complained of being weary of life, and remarked that she believed she would go and drown herself. She is an orphan, but has friends in the city. Mr. A. D. Rice, of Martinsville, is her guardian, and is said to have in his hands some property which would in time become hers. She is small of her age, wears her hair clipped short, and does not look to be over fourteen or fifteen years of age.

OHIO NEWS.

The Commissioners of Richland county have determined to erect a new jail, and a new court house at a cost of $100,000. The work will be commenced in May.

As an instance of what railroads will do for property, the Ironton *Register* says "The other day Mr. Pennybaker, who owns a farm of about two hundred acres on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, a couple of miles below Gyandotte, contracted to sell his land for one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and received a few dollars of the price to bind the bargain. He thought the amount so enormous that he could not sleep two nights on it. But on last Friday, the day designated for the party of the purchase money, a strange looking gentleman rode up to Mr. Pennybaker's house and asked for the privilege of paying over the entire amount."

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Startling News from Cuba by Way of Spain—Jordan Fled and the Insurrection Ended—Changes in the English Ministry Contemplated—Rumored Resignation of Count Daru and M. Buffet—Napoleon Hurt—An Early Vote on the Plebiscitum—Troubles at Barcelona Renewed with Great Violence, &c., &c.

Changes in English Ministry.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Globe* intimates that the early retirement of the present Speaker of the House of Commons may be expected, and that Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, present Secretary of War, will probably be elected as his successor. The *Globe* also announces that changes are contemplated in the ministry, among which are the following: Lord Northbrook to replace Cardwell as Secretary of War, W. S. Ayrton, now Commissioner of Public Works, to be President of the Board of Trade, should Jno. Bright withdraw in consequence of ill health; Sir Roundell Palmer to succeed Lord Hatherly as Lord Chancellor.

Suspected Fenian Arrested.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—A mason working on a new cathedral here was arrested by the police as a Fenian. He had a revolver concealed on his person, which becoming known to the police, led to his arrest on suspicion. His name is withheld.

From Cuba via Spain.

MADRID, April 7.—In the Cortes to-day, a dispatch from the Captain General of Cuba was read, announcing the flight of Jordan, the insurgent commander-in-chief, the surrender of many of the rebels, and the evacuation of others. He declared that the rebellion is at an end. The Cortes adopted a vote of thanks to the Captain General and the army, navy and volunteers of Cuba.

Resignations Tendered.

PARIS, April 7.—It is rumored that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Buffet, Minister of Finances, have tendered their resignations. It is also reported that the Emperor was hurt to-day while mounting his horse. These rumors had an effect upon the Bourse, and depressed rentes, which at this hour are reduced at 73 francs 15 centimes.

Members of the Academy of France.

PARIS, April 7.—Emile Ollivier and Jules Janin have been elected members of the Academy of France, to fill the chairs made vacant by the death of Lamartine.

The medical students to-day signed a protest against the closing of the Ecole de Medicine.

The Plebiscitum

Will be submitted to the nation after the Senate has voted on the *Senatus Consultum*, probably about the 15th inst. It will follow hard upon the vote of the Senate. The Liberal Deputies will allow both measures to pass, which is regarded contrary to Earl Russell's assertion, and that all true Liberals will vote for the *Plebiscitum* without taking them to port for condemnation, which, he says, will be the proper course. On the statement that no action was taken by the British Government to prevent these atrocities which have been perpetrated in the Antilles and her consorts as being "British, built, British manned, and British armed," etc. Earl Russell admits that those vessels were "British built," but insists that they were manned chiefly by American officers and men, Mr. Upton, in his letter, says that Earl Russell's three-fourths of the persons on the Alabama when she left the Mersey were British subjects, and three of them, Joun Bell, Arthur Sullivan and Thomas Connor, belonged to the Royal Naval Re

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

THE annexation of St. Domingo by joint resolution, Texas fashion, is said to be an enterprise which General BUTLER has undertaken to engineer through. There is thought to be a good chance for getting through such a resolution.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced its rates on transportation of oil twenty-five and thirty cents per barrel between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and thirty cents per barrel between this city and New York. It has also reduced the rate to Chicago from one dollar to ninety cents per barrel.

COMMISSIONER DELANO has issued a circular in regard to publishing the income returns. He says that believing that the practice is not for the best interest of the Government, and in many respects objectionable and offensive, he desires that it be discontinued. Better discontinue the tax. It is against that the complaint is loudest. Congress by refusing will incur a rebuke unmistakable in its meaning.

THE tenacity with which England has adhered to the doctrine of "indefeasible allegiance" is about to become only the history of a past folly. A bill is now before Parliament, and will no doubt soon become a law, which, *inter alia*, empowers Englishmen to transfer their allegiance to other Governments whenever they may think proper to do so. This concession if granted may yet be of great practical importance to many citizens of the Union, should the numerous explanations and adjustments at present hanging like fog between Great Britain and us, ever grow into the magnitude of an actual quarrel. But whether granted at present or not, it is at least a promise of a step forward, and a promise of this character, though it may be delayed, must ultimately be fulfilled.

NEW YORK city has been experimenting in a political bargain and sale. A Tammany Ring Charter that gives the control of the city to Tammany Ring officials for six or eight years, has been granted in consideration of a stringent election law. As would be expected the acts have scarcely passed, before expressions of disappointment are heard, and consolatory views taken that the people will not long submit to the present charter. We are glad an election law has been passed that will tend to diminish fraud and corruption, but we condemn the means by which it has been gained. It is a radical acknowledgment of weakness of principle, and we doubt if any city of the Union, other than New York, would have made such ill advised concessions. For years our sister city of Philadelphia has been a glass house for New York missiles. Hereafter the action of a few Directors refusing the Academy of Music to REVELS, will be but small stock compared to this wholesale pandering to life long antagonists of that Senator. We feel confident that Albany will have, from this time forward, a standing theme for legislative argument, in attempting to evade and break down this new charter of New York city.

IT IS announced that the English Government is preparing to send three hundred regular troops and a battery of steel guns under the command of Col. WILLESLEY, against the insurgents in Winnepeg. A contemporary thinks that the insurgents will "either capitulate or be soundly thrashed." Such an option is hasty, to say the least. It is not in accordance with what is nearly, or quite, the uniform history of such transactions. The Winnepeg people we know but little of, excepting that they are disposed to set up for themselves, but in regard to them we may safely suppose that three hundred British regulars, even if they do have a battery of guns, which are said to be "steel"—as though something extraordinary was to come of that fact—will somebody see sight. The character of that people, the nature of the country—provided the troops ever reach there—are favorable for a kind of warfare unknown to recognized tactics. The force may "conquer a peace," but it will be a peace bounded by the range of their guns. The statement that these guns are made of steel may be intended to convey some idea how extensive the peace will be, as they are presumed to have a range greater than though they were made of iron simply.

CONGRESS moves slowly,—far too slowly for the wants of the people. Had more energy been exhibited, or had the force exerted been properly applied, in reconstructing Georgia, Connecticut would not have lost her JEWELL defeated. Without desiring to cast strictures on them as a body, they have been acting too much like boys. And this remark has force when applied to financial questions. Never finishing a day's work, traveling backwards and forward between great questions involving grave responsibilities, without ever advancing any of them towards a definite conclusion. It has for a long time appeared to us as though the question of the reconstruction of Georgia had been lost sight of in the endeavor to exhibit the educational ability of the leaders. Senator A to-day, Senator B to-morrow. A replies, B answers, until the whole country is sick and tired of reading over the same arguments day after day. It may be the question involves very intricate problems, requiring a critical investigation and a more than ordinary display of ability. If agitated much longer in Congress we shall be forced to believe that the ability required is beyond their reach. It is, however, with some relief that we learn that we shall have a short reprieve while the question in reference to the abatement of the income tax is considered.

Two or three weeks ago General PRIM was assaulted in the streets of Madrid by a mob which had just held a meeting in opposition to the military conscription. So no one of the rabble threw a stone which hit the General on the back. On the next day General PRIM made a speech to the Cortes in which he gave an account of the affair. He said, "I don't mind the stoning; I don't consider myself dishonored by it. The grand figure of American liberty, WASHINGTON, was once stoned, and so was the illustrious WELLINGTON. They broke all his windows, and he had to have iron shutters put up."

For the purpose for which the incidents alleged were cited by General PRIM they were, no doubt, good, assuming them to be true. As to the stoning of the Duke of WELLINGTON there can be no doubt. His opposition to the reform bill made him very unpopular with the mob of London, and many people who formed no part of the mob, thought it wrong only in the manner in which its hatred was shown, and not in its hatred. So good and intelligent a man as Dr. MANTELL, the geologist, in his letters, writes about "that moral upas, the Duke," and "that tyrant WELLINGTON." General PRIM was wrong, we believe, in stating that WASHINGTON was once stoned. Were hard words and abuse stones, the statement would be correct—for, during his presidential term, WASHINGTON was as fiercely denounced and as coarsely reviled as any one of his successors has been. Even so short a time after the Revolutionary war which he had conducted to a triumphant issue there was a "World" to sneer at WASHINGTON and there was a "Sun" to shine for his disparagement. There may be comfort for others as well as for General PRIM in calling these things to mind.

NO BODY, not even the wisest, is wise at all hours, and Senator CAMERON certainly committed a glaring indiscretion in claiming, while DAVIS was still alive to deny the fact, that he had, many years ago, foretold that a colored man would be his successor in the Senate. CAMERON is not wise, but he undoubtedly possesses a certain astuteness, a measure of the quality which has always made the fox a favorite with the fabulists, and one wonders that he selected any still living man as the depositary and the witness of his prophetic utterances. The Senator's vulpine faculties are undoubtedly failing him. He needs a monitor, a shrewd and vigilant person to perform for him the duties undertaken for the Archbishop of Grenada by GIL BLAS. That celebrated ecclesiastic's sermons did not more unmistakably savor of apoplexy than several of our distinguished jobber's recent manifestos savor of declining genius for intrigue. His failure in the *role* of prophet was more ignominious though not much more obvious than his failure on Tuesday last in the character of patriot. On that day he offered a resolution to secure some appropriate testimonial in honor of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers who were the first troops to respond to the first war proclamation of the President. We and all Americans say from the heart, all honor to the men who thus responded! When the country forgets their services, it will deserve to perish. But were not tens of thousands of gallant and patriotic men over the area of many States preparing as fast as possible to hurry on to Washington in response to the call? These men were just as worthy of honor as the men who first reached the scene of service, and it really seems puerile, if not unjust, to award special and peculiar distinction to the patriots who arrived first on the ground because they happened to be nearer it, or in a condition of preparation. This was the view of the majority of the Senators, as was apparent in the course of the debate to which the resolution gave rise.

Many Senators in succession put in claims of equal honor for their own States, and before the whole subject was disposed of by a reference to the Military Committee, the discussion had degenerated into a comedy, or rathera farce. And so vanished into thin air, or rather exploded in Senatorial laughter, another of our unvenerable representative's traps for catching a little popularity.

THE MORMON PROBLEM

If the missionary efforts of the apostles of Mormonism had been confined to the United States, Mormodom could never have become the huge thing it is. No doubt a good many converts to the delusion have from time to time been made in this country, but the sources of its increase lie amidst the ignorance and poverty of the Old World. It is also quite certain that a large portion of the Americans who have joined the Saints have been attracted, or imposed upon by the mere multitude who had already united with them. There are minds in this country as in others, to whom the multitude professing it is a cogent argument for a creed. But, generally, Mormonism presents few attractions to Americans, and even if let alone there is no probability that it would ever grow much by conversions among them. If the Government feels impelled to take measures for the suppression of the system, why not endeavor to influence foreign emigrants from joining them? In this manner, increase from without might be partly if not wholly arrested. Then with respect to internal multiplication, that might safely be left to the agency of restraining influences already in powerful operation. There is certainly one important schism in their polygamous church already, and among those who adhere openly to the peculiar views of the aged chief who controls the larger division, dissatisfaction with the existing state of things is believed to be deep and widely spread. This discontent is in many instances the natural result of intercourse with the Gentiles, who live in great numbers among the Saints. It seems strange that BRIGHAM YOUNG has not been more careful to exclude Gentiles from his theocracy. Either he was influenced by enthusiastic faith in the evidential force of the Mormon system, or he has never expected it long to survive himself. One or other of these views appears necessary to account for his tolerance of dissenters in his community. Ignorant Welsh and Scandinavians who reioiced in the Mormon Valley on their first arrival as if it were heaven, find their faith weakened by Gentile familiarity.

The dissolving and destructive effects of the closer connection with people on the east and the west of them resulting from the Pacific railroad, can hardly be doubted, and the death of YOUNG and others of the older leaders almost certain to take place in the course of a few years, would seem destined inevitably to complete the disintegration of the community. Perishing in this gradual way, the system will probably vanish without leaving a remnant, or a trace. On the other hand, violent interference for its destruction would exasperate indifference into zeal, and intensify faith into fanaticism, and give vitality to the system by investing a portion of its professors with the dignity of martyrdom. Forcible government interposition would seem to the world cruel, unnecessary, and in every sense inexpedient.

A Wise Law.

The following is now a law of Pennsylvania. Its provisions will stimulate investments and energies, skill and industry in almost every branch of trade and manufactures, by exempting capital from liabilities which heretofore have acted as a restraint on investments. The following is the text of the law:

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any person or persons to loan money to any individual, firm, association or corporation doing business in this Commonwealth, upon agreement to receive a share of the profits of such business as compensation for the money so loaned in lieu of interest; and such agreement or the reception of profits under such agreement shall not render the person or persons making such loans liable as a co-partner in such business to other creditors of such individual, firm, association or corporation except as to the money so loaned.

Provided, That such agreement for loan shall be in writing, and that the same shall not apply to any loan made by a member of any such firm, association or corporation, or to one who holds himself out as such, and shall not be construed to repeal or affect any portion of the law relating to special partnership.

Provided, however, That any person so loaning money under this act shall not hold himself out as a general partner, so as to induce credit to be given to any party or parties, association or corporation to whom the said loan shall be made.

In this connection it is entirely proper to say that for this beneficent enactment the public are largely indebted to S. Schoyer, Esq., of Pittsburgh. This gentleman drafted the bill and made the argument on which it passed both branches without opposition and with the warm support of the best men in the Legislature. Mr. SCHOYER was mainly instrumental also in bringing the bill early to the attention of Gov. Geary, who gave it his prompt and hearty approval.

THE difficulty of obtaining a jury for the trial of McFarland, in New York, is suggestive of a radical defect in the present ruling in regard to the choice of jurors. McFarland's counsel urged that no juror should be chosen whose mind is not "as though it were a sheet of white paper that had never been indented on its surface, except what might be written by the testimony of witnesses." This preposterous claim is more apparently absurd when it is known that over six hundred persons generally competent to sit, are held to be incapacitated from sitting on this case by reason of knowing something about it. How would it be otherwise in a community of reading people, amongst whom general intelligence is diffused, and who, with but few exceptions, are in the daily habit of reading the newspapers? To obtain an intelligent jury under such circumstances would, indeed, be a phenomenon, for no mind which is utterly blank is a matter of such general notoriety, could be other than entirely blank on all other subjects. It is an illogical conclusion that because a juror knows something about a case that he will necessarily prejudge it, and reject testimony upon which he is sworn to give an unbiased opinion. Blind and narrow prejudice flee before intelligence, and there are few who possess the latter attribute, who would not, even where an opinion had been previously formed, or expressed, be the more ready to revise and correct that opinion, on a more mature investigation. The best and wisest of men are those who review and correct hastily formed opinions, and immature conclusions.

THE slavery question having been decided, and the exclusion of persons from citizenship on account of color or race having been abolished, it is probable that the question will be whether the right of suffrage should be withheld on account of sex. The "woman-suffrage question" is, therefore looming up, Mr. Julian having given it embodiment in Congress last Monday, where he proposed another amendment to the Constitution. It is not probable, however, that the article of Mr. Julian will pass, but it will give rise to discussion in the House, which will be followed by agitation, and probably be a question for future Congressional action. With the demise of the slavery question all the old issues are dead—and although the "Bible in our Public Schools" and the cry of "Papacy or no Papacy" may become exciting topics of agitation, and perhaps be settled too soon to afford any great scope for the permanent action of political parties, Religious toleration is now too extensively recognized to admit basisis for political organization, and only those questions which affect the social and political condition of mankind can command our interest or enthusiasm as a people.

THE Philadelphia delegation of Councilmen have returned from their trip to Pittsburgh, having visited the House of Correction here, and being so much pleased that they have decided to order plans for the building of a similar one in Philadelphia. They also expressed themselves pleased with the hospitality of Mayor Brush and others of our city officials.

THE Directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music have not succeeded in excluding Senator Revels from that city, although they were able to close the door of the Academy against him. He will speak in another building, and to a far more numerous congregation than though the Directors had not made fools of themselves.

THE bill appropriating about $4,000,000 to aid certain railroads has passed the New York Assembly. It will probably pass the Senate.

Joe Jefferson having bought an island in Louisiana, Barney Williams is going, it is said, to have a range of mountains in Virginia.

RITUALISM IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Letter from the Rev. John K. Karcher, Rector Emmanuel Church, Allegheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

For nearly two years I have—with a single exception, so far as the press is concerned—silently borne a load which, having once been saddled upon me in the way that it was, I could not well have shaken off, without the appearance of having hastily espoused what I lacked the courage to defend. Recent events have relieved me of all further obligations in this matter, and I now beg leave to "define my position."

When I became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, I had been a so-called Liberal Christian minister for over eight years. The change from the one Communion to the other involved an experience such as but few are called to pass through. When once in our church, my *heart sympathies* were wholly *evangelical*, while my theory of "the Holy Catholic Church" was such, that I felt as if all who could *in good faith* subscribe the Nicene creed and conform to our Liturgy ought to be made welcome among us, so as to render ours a truly *Catholic* communion. In common with others, my estimate of Rome was then much more favorable and hopeful than subsequent developments, such as the attitude and aim of her self-styled Ecumenical Council, have justified. I then hoped that the spirit which has since found expression in the remarkable work entitled "The Pope and the Council," would prove more than a match for the falsehoods and corruptions of which she has long been the notorious synonym. Accordingly, I thought that by showing a willingness to allow, in our church, such features of worship and such usages as were not essentially *Romish*, but really primitive, until an authoritative and final adjudication of all questions of ritual could be had on the part of our Protestant Episcopal Church *as such*, that this was perhaps the best way to promote that spirit of charity and universal conciliation which must needs *precede* the outward re-union of Christendom—for which all earnest hearts are praying. "The faith once delivered to the saints" I wished to see jealously guarded; but any measure of sympathy for those outside of our communion who were seeking to bring the church of Christ to the primitive standard, any degree of magnanimity short of a sacrifice of gospel truth, seemed to me no more than the momentous interests at stake demanded. I had no doubts as to *the substantial basis* on which the grand work, to the importance of which the whole Christian world seems to have been roused, was to be accomplished. Gratefully and joyfully I recognized the Episcopal Church as the Providential center of Christian unity; and as such I embraced her, neither knowing nor caring for the distinctions of High and Low and Broad within her ranks. My doctrinal belief and *preaching* have always been evangelical; in my care of souls, since I became an Episcopalian, I have tried not to know anything save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified. Wherein my theory of church polity has been modified will appear in the sequel.

When the question of admitting All Saints' parish came up in our diocesan convention, the rector, Mr. Miller, was informally charged with teaching erroneous doctrine, and with a wilful violation of the law of our church. If there was any one to be presented, and tried and condemned (if guilty), *he* was the one, as *he alone* was responsible, under the law of our church (according to the ruling of our own "diocesan" in the Meadville case) for the conduct of the public worship in his parish. And yet *he*, the guilty party (if there was a guilty party), was on the floor of the Convention; entitled to all the privileges of a member of that body "in good and regular standing;" empowered to take part in its legislation; with the right to vote on the very question which, *if the manner of its decision* meant anything, was to determine his own innocence or guilt! Without any reference to *party* interests, whether High or Low, I held that the only consistent course was to present and try Mr. Miller, and not make a scape-goat of the parish—innocent *as a parish*, whatever may have been thought of the countenance the rector received from some of its members in regard to the question at issue between himself and the Ordinary.

The result is known to all. That my course subjected me to not a little misrepresentation and obloquy, I am well aware, but of that I do not complain. I stood by what I deemed a sound and manly position, in spite of all this, so long as honor and consistency demanded it.

And I deem the position sound and manly still. I still believe it was a great mistake that my brethren of all grades of churchmanship did not favor the admission of All Saints; for if the parish had been admitted, the responsibility of meeting and settling the questions involved would have been placed where it of right belonged.

The case of *the rector* of the parish—with which, I repeat, the parish itself had nothing to do—would have presented the question, what we are to observe as the necessary limit of *comprehensiveness* on the part of our Protestant Episcopal Church, with respect to both doctrine and worship; for our ordination vow binds us "so to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments and the Discipline of Christ, as the *Lord* hath commanded and *as this Church hath received the same*." There must certainly be *some* limit, for the words quoted must have a *definable* meaning. While insisting, as I did in our convention, that some features of worship which are generally supposed to have been exclusively *Romish*, belonged no less to the first and purest ages of the Church—the question is not as to the ritual of the year 100, nor of the year 400, nor yet of the year 1549, but how "*this* Church hath received the same." This was one of the real questions involved, and if this had been put in the way of an authoritative solution, it would have been the means of relieving thousands of minds from their present perplexities, and not a few from sore heart-rendings, while the path of duty would have been made plain to every one.

Nor is this all. Another question would have met with the only fit answer. The question, namely, whether a clergyman who is informally arraigned for heresy and contumacy is to rest under so grave a charge, if innocent, without the privilege—accorded him by every principle of common justice and law—of establishing his innocence; or, if guilty, whether our church, instead of being relieved from all responsibility, is to be the victim of a *plotting-up* process, crippled by the fact that she is after all held accountable by every thoughtful mind for this anomalous state of things!

I know that ecclesiastical trials ought not to be lightly entered upon. But let not considerations of self or personal friendship be allowed to outweigh the interests of the Church of which we are the sworn defenders. Are we to be forever kept in this state of uncertainty and perplexity, with palpable contradictions confronting us at almost every turn of events? Where is the courage to meet this matter as it both deserves and demands to be met?

My aim from the very outset has been to get the questions involved into such a shape as to lead to their settlement in accordance with the well-defined provisions of our Canon Law. But this aim, I have reason to believe, is doomed to be frustrated. There is, therefore, no oblation or motive to forbid a frank utterance of my own views, after my experience and observation of the past few years, as to the position which it seems to me our Church ought to maintain, in the present crisis of Protestantdom, towards what is known as Ritualism, so far as it touches or involves matters of doctrine in controversy, or generally believed to be in controversy, between us and Rome, and with respect to which there exist honest apprehensions in the minds of the great body of our own communion. I should add, however, that in what I am about to say, I do not mean to prejudge any individual.

It seems to me there can be no doubt as to the *only* attitude of our Church at the present time, consistent with her own dignity and self respect, toward all imitations, or supposed imitations, of what though ever so innocent in itself, *or even primitive*, has become so thoroughly identified with the spirit and life of *Rome*, as to be now inseparable from *her system as a whole*. Until Rome shows a willingness to give up the schismatical position to which she has so long and so obstinately adhered, I cannot see that anything is gained by familiarizing the laity with practices which thousands of them at least are but too wise enough to distinguish from what is peculiarly *Romish*. Nay, I cannot but think that such a course is more than likely to confirm Rome in her arrogance. For, that this feature of the so-called "Catholic Revival" has had any other effect on the partisans of Rome than to encourage them in the hope that, by waiting, they will yet see hundreds following in the example of Newman, and Manning, and Ives, and Stone, and others of lesser note,—is more than I am prepared to affirm. And that its real tendency—in spite of the honest motives, the spotless character and the noble lives of some who are engaged in the movement—under the present circumstances of the Church Universal of Rome, is to retard, if not hinder, the day we see how it could well be otherwise. That which leads the mind to look disparagingly upon the comparative merits of our own branch of the Church, and contemptuously upon all outside of it in Protestantism; that which fills the heart with the fullness of charity Romeward, but with all uncharitableness toward that mighty convulsion of Christendom—that for which, and its reflex effect upon Rome itself, no Dollinger and Huber, no Dupanloup and Montalembert, not to name Pere Hyacinthe, would have found breathing room in this nineteenth century; that which tends to all this certainly looks as if it could have but one issue. At any rate, it ought not to compain if it is somewhat closely questioned as to *whither* it would ultimately conduct us! Charity is lovely, aye, it is heavenly, but it is as *many-sided* as truth itself.

To bring this letter to a close: While claiming to be a Catholic in the only true sense, and unwilling, utterly unwilling, to give up to the narrow-minded Romanist a name that should thrill the heart of every believer in the Church of the Ages, I am none the less resolved to stand by my Protestantism—a Protestantism, moreover, strong enough to be just and generous to all, believing that intolerance and bigotry are not any more worthy in "the Church" than if they were the objects of our righteous reprobation in "Rome."

Very truly, yours,
JNO. K. KARCHER
Rector of Emmanuel Church, Allegheny City, Diocese of Pittsburgh.

THE Harrisburg special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of April 6th, says:

"To-morrow the Governor will receive a batch of about three hundred bills on every subject within range of human knowledge, from building dams on some creek in the northwest to guaranteeing the bonds of some huge ship company in the East. What will he do with it?" He is a wonderful man, for he has already had the courage to tell the Legislature that they have been unconstitutional, ungrammatical, unwise and reckless. On this subject he is certainly good authority."

DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS.

His Last Moments---Interesting Particulars.

From the San Francisco *Bulletin*, March 30th, we give the following particulars of the death of General THOMAS. The General came to headquarters about noon yesterday, and gave his attention to business immediately, conversing with officers and writing dispatches. His demeanor was pleasant and cheerful as usual; the lustre of his eye was undimmed and the step unfaltering. About half-past one o'clock he arose from the desk where he had been writing and passed into the room adjoining, where he remarked to an officer that he felt unwell. Scarcely were the words spoken ere he fell in a fainting fit. Medical assistance was summoned immediately, Dr. Hagner and Drs. Murray McCormick and Bailey, of the army, being dispatched for. The former gentleman arrived upon the scene first, and applied restoratives, which had the desired effect of bringing the General to consciousness. The army physicians mentioned having arrived, he was left in their charge, and for half an hour he revived. His wife and daughter, residing at the Lick House, were brought to the headquarters and he talked rationally with them and the officers about him until shortly after three o'clock P. M. Symptoms of an apoplectic fit were then observed, the eyes dilating and the breathing growing stentorious. At 3:30 P. M. he relapsed into a lethargy, from which he never recovered, and at 7:25 P. M. quietly passed away, surrounded by his family and the members of his staff. From the time he was stricken with sick his condition was such that the physicians did not deem it advisable to have him removed, hence he died in his own office, No. 204 Sutter street, near Kearney.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

As a sample of how dignity and simplicity may sustain one another, we know of none superior to Crashaw's epitaph upon Mr. Ashton, a "conformable citizen," and a "truly honest man":

One whose conscience was a thing
That trembled neither church nor king;
One of those few that in this town
Honor all preachers; hear their own
Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practice any;
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preached them o'er again.

A German paper publishes the following curious statistics concerning the European railroads: "A railroad train composed of all the locomotives and cars of the European companies might begin at Paris and end at St. Petersburg. It might contain 400,000 travelers, whose cars would be followed by 400,000 freight cars. The European railroads pass over 62,000 large or small bridges. The rails weigh no less than 150,000,000 pounds. There are 18,000 locomotives which annually consume 900,000,000 pounds of coal."

Silk growing was prosecuted in South Carolina before the revolution, and for a time flourished. The mother of the celebrated Pinckneys carried some silk, produced on her plantation, to England, where it was woven into tissues. Gowns were made of it and presented to the mother of young George III., and to the elegant Earl of Chesterfield. But the advent of cotton raising destroyed the business completely.

Westerly, Conn., is the place where "two Sundays come together." Nearly half the population are Seventh Day Baptists, and on Saturday half of the mills, shops and other places of business are closed, and half of the churches are filled with worshippers, who on Sunday resume their secular occupations, while their neighbors take religion and rest.

A San Francisco paper tells of a Virginian who many years ago went to California, lost sight of his family and friends, and grew rich. Fast, fell in love with a beautiful and accomplished lady, who, on close inquiry into the fact, proved to be his daughter.

Garrett Davis and Senator Revels are said by a Washington correspondent to have partaken of salt together—a ceremony of lasting friendship among Indians. During the speech of Senator MORTON the other day on the San Domingo treaty, he had on his desk a collection of specimens of Dominican productions. While speaking of the great resources of the island the Senator exhibited a huge block of rock salt from the salt mountains of Nethia. The block was clear as crystal, and looked more like a piece of ice. A number of incredulous Senators took occasion to verify the statement of the Senator by gathering around and taking a lick. It was an unusual scene—Revels and Garrett Davis licking salt together.

Man (for very wise reasons) warn't built until all other things were finished, and pronounced good. If a man had been made fust, he would have insisted upon bossing the rest of the job. He probably would have objected to having any little bizzy ants at all, and various other objeckshuns would have been offered, equally green. I am glad that man was the last thing made. If man hadn't bin made at all, you never would have heard me find enny fault with it. I haven't much faith in man, not bekause he kan't do well, but bekause he won't.—*Josh Billings.*

Important disclosures, it is said, will be made on the trial of a Samuel S. Stevens, of Bangor, Maine, who was arrested in Illinois on the charge of having stolen $11,400 from a gentleman at the Astor House, New York. He had been confined for a hearing, but a few days since obtained bail and went home. His friends say there is a mystery connected with it, and it is intimated that wealthy parties at Boston, Belfast, Maine, and elsewhere, contributed a sum to place in Stevens's hands to buy up stolen government bonds.

At a meeting of the New York Sorosis on the 4th, the report of the Executive Committee was read, by which it appeared that the members of the Sorosis embrace 38 women engaged in literature, 6 editors, 12 poets, 8 musical artistes, 25 authors, 2 physicians, 2 painters, 9 workers in art, 5 lecturers, 10 lecturers, 1 historian and 1 author of scientific works.

Prof. C. F. Chandler, chemist to the New York Board of Health, has recently been analyzing water which had passed through lead pipes. He ascertained that one gallon of Croton water which had remained several weeks in a lead lined cistern contained 6,100 grains of lead; that a gallon of water which had been in the lead pipes of his own house six hours, contained 11,100 grains; that water drawn from hydrants after passing through about 150 feet of lead piping also showed traces of lead.

THE custom adopted by railroads of delivering grain to receivers or owners without their consent, through the intervention of grain elevators, has been a source of considerable contention of late. The Rock Island Railroad management at Chicago has been among the first one of the strictest in inforcing the rule that all grain arriving there, in bulk, should be taken into the elevator connected with the track, whether the owner desires it or not, a payment of two cents per bushel being required for permission to unload it from the track. They were, however, induced to recede from this stringency, through threats of prosecution under the warehouse law of Illinois, by a Mr. Sidney L. Underwood, the owner of five loads of superior sample grain, who refused to have it mixed with grain of inferior quality in the Elevator. This has given great satisfaction and encouragement to dealers in grain, who manifest a disposition to ship and sell on their own grain delivered to them directly without the intervention of the Elevator. The Chicago Board of Trade at their meeting on Wednesday resolved to insist on the enforcement of the ware house law, for the violation of which the penalties are heavy, and to prosecute all found guilty of violating it.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* has a lugubrious correspondent, who gives the following "lively" account of the ills of royalty: The Imperial family has the influenza. The Empress is ill every day. The Empress is "tending to consumption." The Queen of Portugal is "a confirmed consumptive." The Emperor of Russia has hypochondriasis "to the rapidest extent reported." The King of Italy is troubled with "chronic catarrh and bronchitis." Garibaldi has rheumatism; Chief-Justice Coburn bronchitis; Mr. Disraeli the gout; Spurgeon is recovering from small-pox; Count Montalembert is hopelessly ill; Louis Blanc has liver complaint; Raspail pneumonia; Gambetta phthisis; Count Cathcart has not rapidly recovered her bone; the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay has broken her leg; Mad. Patti is prostrated with quinsy. As the letter is dated as far back as March 24 it is to be hoped that these distinguished personages are, by this time, convalescent.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL buffoonery is now about nearly played out. The vapid witticisms of Josh Billings, Petroleum V. Nasby, Doesticks, Hans Breitmann, and a host of others, who substituted bad spelling and shockingly defective English for genuine humor, begin to palt upon the public taste, and are destined to be supplanted by a more wholesome species of higher literature. Broad farce and exaggeration have been too much the prevailing taste in America, as we are a progressive people may we not hope for the advent of a more refined and classical taste in this respect?

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

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NEW DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the Lowest Market Prices

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WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

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AND

Jobbers

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New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
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New American Dress Goods,
New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
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Notions, &c.

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IN LOTS OF

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Stockings and Socks

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DO NOT FAIL TO USE

Peterson's Ointment.

IT RELIEVES THE PAIN PROMPTLY AND RADICALLY CURES THESE PESTS OF THE FEET.

It is confidently recommended. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Address the Proprietor.

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Brackets, Pendants

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FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

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NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,
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Spring Styles

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

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SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS, &C.,

All at Reduced Rates.

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DEALERS IN

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Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1870.

We discover no essential change in the local discount market. It is reported that our banks are steadily gaining in deposits, and are ready to serve their customers most liberally. The outside loan market is well supplied, but there is quite a scarcity of acceptable paper.

Government bonds, after selling up about ¾ to 1 per cent. advance, became heavy and receded, somewhat. Some of the large dealers in National bonds at New York are said to be anxious to inaugurate a brisk "bull" movement, and are quite sanguine of speedy success, as it is now conceded that the Funding bill will not pass.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds '62	116	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108½	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109¾	109¾
Gold	107	107	107
Gold	112½	112	111½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 6.	April 7.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112	111¾		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114¼	114		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	116¾	116½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110	109¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	110½	110		½
U. S. Bonds, new 5s, '65	109¼	108¾		½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109¾	109½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	109¾	109½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109¾	109½		¼
U. S. Currency 6s	113½	113½		

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday afternoon says: It is now generally considered that no arbitrary changes in the financial situation are likely to be attempted in Congress, and it is hence concluded that the forced decline in gold, growing out of panicky apprehensions, will be followed by a partial reaction. An article in the *Times* this morning, supposed to reflect the views of the administration on this matter, has strengthened this feeling. The act limiting the Treasury sale of $4,000,000 gold this morning $5,380,000 was bid for appears to have been due to the growth of this expectation of a reaction.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 7, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	102¾	102½	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Hudson				142		
Reading	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
Michigan Southern	87	87	87	87	87	87¼
Illinois Central				130		130
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	87	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	117	117	117	116¾	116¾	116¾
St. Paul				73		73
St. Paul preferred				74		74
Toledo and Wabash				72		72
Toledo and Wabash pref.				74		74
Fort Wayne	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Chicago and Alton	132	132	132	132	132	132
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	61	61	61	61	61	61
Adams Express	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
American M. U. Express	25	25	25	25	25	25
United States Express						
Gold	112½	112	112	111¾		

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾		¼
Erie	98¾	98¾		¼
Hudson	143	142		¾
Reading	98¾	98¾		¼
Mich. Central	87½	87		½
Mich. Southern	87½	87¼		¼
Illinois Central	130	130		
Cleve. and Pitts.	100	100		
Chicago and North	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	87	87		
Rock Island	117½	116¾		¾
St. Paul	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	74¾	74		¾
Toledo and Wabash	72¾	72		¾
Fort Wayne	111½	111½		
Chicago and Alton	132	132		
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	30¾		
Western U. Tel.	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	59¾	60		
Adams Express	61	60		1
American M. U. Ex	26	25		1
U. S. Express	49	49		

—There is very little said or doing in Congress on that most important of all the measures pending in that august body. We mean the Income Tax law; or rather that which was the Income Tax law, for it will be remembered that that was expired with the year 1869. We know that the House of Representatives passed a resolution, about the 20th of January, instructing the Commissioner's interpretation of the continuance of the law through the year 1870, and that, near the close of March, Mr. Sherman proposed in the Senate to levy a tax of 5 per cent. through the present year, and at three per cent. afterwards, without any reference whatever to either the exemptions or the modes of collection. This crude measure will satisfy neither the friends of an income tax, nor the opponents of all such imposts. The whole thing, then, and all the machinery for enforcing it, should be utterly wiped out. The tax imposed by it is excessively demoralizing in its application, exceedingly troublesome in its operation, and in every way odious. It cannot be so amended as to make it satisfactory to the country. It has got to be rooted out, extirpated. One of the issues in the next Congressional and Congressional elections will be this very income tax—and woe betide the candidates for re-election who cannot show clear and satisfactory record in the past in that matter. The feeling against this opposition is daily spreading, and the exasperation of taxpayers is rising to the point of the outrage of enforcing a law after it has ceased to be operative by the repeal of the law, or the arbitrary conduct of those seeking to continue it for their own pecuniary advantage. These office seekers have no right to make a grab game of the people. This power to inspect and criticise the most private affairs of citizens is not only unwell as profitable. It gives besides great opportunity for controlling, or preventing the controlling of those whose cooperation in political movements may be desired or may seem formidable. It is a most dangerous power, of which lessons are learned every day. This cannot be tolerated.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists or on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1870.

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BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $2 75 per dozen. No. 3 $3 00; 4 at $3 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 per doz. Dealers are well supplied.

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Delivered by carriers, per week, 12½

HORRORS OF HANGING.

Hanging Work—Choking Men to Death—Terrible Torturers.

In Hillsborough, North Carolina, two negroes were hanged—rather fortured to death. No matter about the details till we come to the following, which is the very latest illustration of the gallows as a christian institution:

THE CULPRITS ON THE SCAFFOLD.

About half past one o'clock P. M. the condemned were conducted from their dungeon with ropes and black caps attached to their necks. Young walked firmly down the flight of steps, but Guinn, who was exceedingly feeble, had to be assisted by two negro attendants. They both ascended the scaffold and took seats in chairs, when a very impressive prayer was made by a clergyman, both the condemned men joining with him. This being ended, a series of cross-examinations as to the murder was commenced by parties around the trap door. Young, whose eyes were half closed, seemed to be engaged in prayer and judging from the evasive replies he made to questions propounded, his mind was evidently wandering. As the fatal hour neared, both the wretched men began a wild, incoherent half song, half prayer, peculiar to negroes, and they steadily kept this up to the latest moment, refusing to be interrupted by Mr. Atley, father of the murdered man, who desired to ask them some questions.

THE LAST SCENE.

At two P. M. the Sheriff ascended the scaffold and read the death sentence of both, which could scarcely be heard between the prayers and supplications of the condemned within and the din and tumult of the crowd without. This ceremony concluded, the ropes were attached to the rings in the ceiling above. The legs of both were pinioned at the ankles, and black caps were put over the forehead, obscuring vision to all earthly things. At five minutes past two the drop fell and the murderers were struggling violently in the air. Neither of the nooses was properly adjusted, and the hangmen's knots, when the ropes reached their utmost tension, slipped to the back of the necks of both. Young fell only about a foot, and as he swung to and fro his limbs were convulsively drawn up and his struggles were fearful, Guinn fell nearly two feet, and in consequence of his enfeebled condition his sufferings were not so intense as Young's. After a few spasmodic kicks his struggle ceased, and his soul was in the presence of its Maker. Young continued to jerk convulsively for a number of minutes, perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

The execution was a badly bungled affair from beginning to end, and showed the necessity of having an experienced hangman in such cases. The tortures of the wretches were horrible, which might have been avoided if a proper scaffold had been erected and a hangman employed who knew how to do the work. After hanging nearly forty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins already prepared for the burial.

WASHINGTON.

Glimpses of his Habits and Opinions.

An original letter just published for the first time, gives some interesting glimpses of the habits and opinions of the Father of his Country. While the Federal City was building, the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted the President a house, hoping perhaps to keep the seat of government in Philadelphia. The house formerly occupied as the University of Pennsylvania was accordingly built for that purpose. But as soon as Washington saw its dimensions, and a good while before it was finished, he let it be known that he would not occupy it—that he certainly should not go to the expense of purchasing suitable furniture for such a dwelling, and hired instead a modest but comfortable residence.

The President ate Indian cakes for breakfast, after the Virginia fashion, although buckwheat cakes were generally on the table. Washington's dining parties were entertainments of a handsome style. His weekly dining day, for company, was Thursday, and his dining hour was always three in the afternoon. In this rule was to allow five minutes for the variation of clocks and watches, and then go to the table. No present or absent excuse was heard. He kept his own clock in the hall, just within the entry door, and admitted no one after it struck. When lagging members of Congress came in, as they often did, after the guests had sat down to dinner, the President's only apology was: "Gentlemen (or Sir), we are too punctual for time. I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come." He was always dressed in plain black, his hair powdered, and tied in a black queue behind, with a very elegant dress sword, which he wore while in the immediate circle. Washington often, but not always dined with the company, sat at the head of the table, and if, as was occasionally the case, there were other ladies present, large or small, each side of her. The President sat half-way from the head to the foot of the table, and on that side he would place Mrs. Washington, if there was room for him, on his right hand. He always, unless a clergyman were present, asked a blessing in a standing posture. If a clergyman was present he was requested both to ask a blessing and to return thanks after dinner.

THE DRAMA.

The Chicago *Journal* of Monday says: A dispatch at Sheridan's headquarters, in this city, to-day, from St. Paul, says the Pegan Indians, in Montana Territory, are at war with the white settlers, and that the Chiefs are anxious to negotiate with our Government. The present chief demand of the Indians is for buffalo skins in that region, by United States troops, has evidently produced a wholesome effect.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC.

Ole Bull gave a concert at Columbus, O., Tuesday night, assisted by Miss Hattie Stafford, soprano; Mr. Wm. McDonald, tenor; and Mr. Edward Hoffman, the distinguished pianist and composer.

The Boston *Post* contemptuously says the report that Gilmore has another monster concert on the brain.

Lewis Reeves, the famous English tenor, is losing his voice.

The New York *Mirror* says the beautiful daughter of a well known dry goods merchant of New York will make her *debut* in "Martha" before a metropolitan audience early in the fall.

Clara Louise Kellogg sang at the Charity Concert for the benefit of distressed Cuban families at New York, Monday evening.

Mr. Carl Rosa and Madame Parepa Rosa leave for Europe on the 1st of June, and during the summer will make a tour of France, Italy and Germany, for rest, pleasure and health, returning in the fall to be greeted by the music loving world of the Western Continent. It is not true that Parepa Rosa is abandoning English opera. Her great success in that field would not warrant her changing to the Italian, and that with which her name has been associated.

"Musical gymnastics" is a term not unfrequently used in a figurative sense, but a real accomplished feat in a London music hall. One Mr. Forrest and his sons performed on a staff rope while gripping a cord with their teeth, or perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

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CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be found from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have removed their residences lately and been overlooked by the carriers, will be promptly served by giving notice at the counting room.

JOURNING BOARDS—Sound and extra thick, for mills and factories, Superior Lumber Co.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Albert Keilan was yesterday arrested on a bail piece and committed to jail.

THE Keeper who testified in the gambling cases on Wednesday was not Alderman W. B. Koepp.

NEWS.—Items in the news line were a scarce article yesterday, the Mayor's office, usually the source of much material for "ye local," failing to furnish a single item.

REMOVAL.—The Monongahela Insurance Company's office has been removed from 98 Water street to the northeast corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, second floor. Policy holders will bear this fact in mind.

DEAD.—A private telegram reached the city last evening announcing the death, in Philadelphia, of Patrick Williams, formerly of Pittsburgh. He was well known in this city, having kept for the A. M. many years, and decided the pulpit vacant.

At the request of the congregation the late pastor will co-operate with the Committee of Supplies in their efforts to keep the church regularly supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath, until the people are ready to call another pastor. In the meantime the Sabbath school will be continued as heretofore, also prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Thursday, April 7:

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S. G. Sherbeck to A. M. Brown, April 1, 1870; lot 19 by 100 on Federal street, Pittsburgh, $1,500

W. J. Richey to Wilkins Linhart, April 5, 1870; lot 140 by 125 feet in borough of Union, $400

Wilkins Linhart to W. J. Richey, August 30, 1869; same as above, $600

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John Fleming to Wm. Quinn, March 20th, 1870; 104 18 by 35 feet, Lower St. Clair township, $1,000

George Shaffer to Peter Kinezler, April 1, 1870; lot 16 by 100 feet on Ormsby street, borough of Birmingham, $1,200

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Robert Smith to Thomas Smith, April 6th, 1870; lot 7 60-100 by 4 16-100 perches in Fifth ward, Chartiers township, $2,500

Albert Schwend to Fred. Westphal; January 1, 1870; lot of ground in McClure tp, $1,000

A. R. Brown to Jonathan Sewell; March 3, 1870; lots Nos. 149 and 150 in Brown's plan of Mansfield, $1,000

Wm. Cuthbert to Catherine Bank; April 4, 1870; lot No. 30 by 100 feet on Robinson street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, $7,000

James Gregg to Charles Bemig; April 5, 1870; 2 acres and 54 perches in Greenock, Elizabeth township, $1,800

Robt McAdams to John D. Thompson; March 31, 1870; lot 15 by 130 feet on Wood street, Pittsburgh, $15,000

M. M. Hamilton to James S. Wilson; April 1, 1870; lot 21 by 100 feet on Chartiers street, $850

John Sally to Joseph McConnell; April 6, 1870; 256 acres and 139 perches of land in South Fayette township, $20,000

M. R. Brown to Hugh Lee, January 1, 1870; 49 acres and 68½ perches in Robinson township, $10,000

SEMPER IDEM—Superior Lumber Co.'s boards.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Lectures, Addresses and Debates—The Entertainment Last Evening.

Institute met at half past nine o'clock A. M. The hymn "Coronation" was sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. C. G. Bradlock.

The song, "Shall we Gather at the River," was sung by the members of the Institute.

The question for discussion was announced to be "shall the law granting permanent certificates be repealed?"

Prof. John Moran opened the discussion on the affirmative and was followed by Prof. I. A. Hadley in the negative.

On motion of Prof. Still, the discussion was postponed until after Prof. Bailey was heard on the subject of Geology.

Prof. Bailey then discussed the subject of "Inflection," in an entertaining and instructive manner.

A recess of five minutes was taken, after which Dr. Miller entertained the Institute with a beautiful song.

Miss Adams read an essay on "Success." The language of the essay was beautiful and forcible, and the thoughts original.

Prof. Townsend lectured on the subject of "Discrepancy in the use of Words." The lecture was of a humorous character, showing that the experience of one man was no criterion by which all men should be governed.

Adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at two o'clock, Prof. C. M. Clymonds, Jr., in the chair.

The hymn "Sweet By and By" was sung.

Rev. Wm. M. Young delivered a lecture upon the subject of "Compulsory Attendance at School," which was listened to with marked attention.

Prof. J. B. Hughes and class sang "Work Song," in a most pleasing manner, and were heartily applauded. Master D. C. Hughes sang a comic song in a manner that elicited many Master, in a manner that elicited great applause.

The discussion of the question relative to the law on permanent certificates was read and participated in by Messrs. Burtt, Jones, Sloan, Herbert and Miss Hattie Grace.

A song was sung by Frods, Brubaker and Grace, entitled "The Old Mountain Tree."

Prof. Davis, of East Liberty, delivered a lecture upon the subject of Grammar, which contained many valuable and practical suggestions.

Miss Hattie Grace, of Temperanceville, a little girl only eight years of age, was introduced and recited "Peggie will Laik you Know," in a manner that was certainly remarkable for one so young, and by request she then sang "Way up on the Hills," Emma Clark, of Chartiers, a little girl only seven years of age recited "A husband is wanted." Her recitation was also remarkable, and both the little girls were highly commended by the members of the Institute.

Adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE ENTERTAINMENT LAST EVENING.

The hall was crowded last evening, and the session was one of the most interesting of the week. The hall was crowded with teachers and their friends.

The exercises commenced with a song by the entire audience.

Prof. Bailey was introduced and read a number of selections. Between the selections music was furnished by the Quartette Club. Among the pieces read were selections from "Dombey and Son," "Handy Andy," "The Rivals," and "The Pickwick Papers."

At the close of the singing, which lasted fifteen minutes was taken, after which Prof. C. Townsend was introduced and delivered a humorous lecture entitled "The Signs we hang out." The lecturer discussed at length the signs by which character could be told, and gave many amusing and pointed illustrations, which interested as well as amused and instructed the audience. Prof. Townsend has made many friends among the members and contributed largely to the success of the Institute.

Adjourned, with music by the Quartette Club.

RELIABLE—Superior Lumber Co.'s measure.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Two Pittsburgh Presbyteries.

Meeting of Pittsburgh Presbytery—Resignation of Rev. John McMillan of the Pastorate of the First Church, Allegheny—Complimentary Resolution—Mr. McMillan Receives a Call from Mt. Pleasant Presbytery—Proposed Transfer of Pittsburgh Reformed Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Reformed Presbytery was held in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Rev. John McMillan's, on Wednesday, 6th inst.

Rev. F. W. McNaughten was elected Moderator for the ensuing year, and Rev. Geo. Scott, D.D., appointed Stated Clerk.

Rev. John McMillan presented in writing his resignation of the pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, which was committed to his charge nearly fifteen years ago.

The Commissioners of the congregation being present, submitted to Presbytery the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at a congregational meeting held in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Monday evening, the 4th inst.:

Resolved, That it is with the most painful feelings that we are called upon to assent to the request of the Rev. John McMillan from the pastorate of this congregation, and do so only in the hope that it will be for his good; that we will ever think of him as the kind friend, the faithful and laborious pastor; and that we will never cease to crave for him the choicest blessings of Heaven may rest upon his life and labors.

In pursuance of the above action of the pastor and the congregation, Presbytery agreed to the request, and dissolved the relation.

The Rev. Geo. Scott, D. D., was appointed to preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, next Sabbath at the usual hours, viz: 10:30 A. M., and declare the pulpit vacant.

At the request of the congregation the late pastor will co-operate with the Committee of Supplies in their efforts to keep the church regularly supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath, until the people are ready to call another pastor. In the meantime the Sabbath school will be continued as heretofore, also prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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O. Fenson to Gawn Linton, April 1st, 1870; lot 20 by 95 feet on Highland avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, $5,500

Robert Smith to Thomas Smith, April 6th, 1870; lot 7 60-100 by 4 16-100 perches in Fifth ward, Chartiers township, $2,500

Albert Schwend to Fred. Westphal; January 1, 1870; lot of ground in McClure tp, $1,000

A. R. Brown to Jonathan Sewell; March 3, 1870; lots Nos. 149 and 150 in Brown's plan of Mansfield, $1,000

Wm. Cuthbert to Catherine Bank; April 4, 1870; lot No. 30 by 100 feet on Robinson street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, $7,000

James Gregg to Charles Bemig; April 5, 1870; 2 acres and 54 perches in Greenock, Elizabeth township, $1,800

Robt McAdams to John D. Thompson; March 31, 1870; lot 15 by 130 feet on Wood street, Pittsburgh, $15,000

M. M. Hamilton to James S. Wilson; April 1, 1870; lot 21 by 100 feet on Chartiers street, $850

John Sally to Joseph McConnell; April 6, 1870; 256 acres and 139 perches of land in South Fayette township, $20,000

M. R. Brown to Hugh Lee, January 1, 1870; 49 acres and 68½ perches in Robinson township, $10,000

SEMPER IDEM—Superior Lumber Co.'s boards.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Lectures, Addresses and Debates—The Entertainment Last Evening.

Institute met at half past nine o'clock A. M. The hymn "Coronation" was sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. C. G. Bradlock.

The song, "Shall we Gather at the River," was sung by the members of the Institute.

The question for discussion was announced to be "shall the law granting permanent certificates be repealed?"

Prof. John Moran opened the discussion on the affirmative and was followed by Prof. I. A. Hadley in the negative.

On motion of Prof. Still, the discussion was postponed until after Prof. Bailey was heard on the subject of Geology.

Prof. Bailey then discussed the subject of "Inflection," in an entertaining and instructive manner.

A recess of five minutes was taken, after which Dr. Miller entertained the Institute with a beautiful song.

Miss Adams read an essay on "Success." The language of the essay was beautiful and forcible, and the thoughts original.

Prof. Townsend lectured on the subject of "Discrepancy in the use of Words." The lecture was of a humorous character, showing that the experience of one man was no criterion by which all men should be governed.

Adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at two o'clock, Prof. C. M. Clymonds, Jr., in the chair.

The hymn "Sweet By and By" was sung.

Rev. Wm. M. Young delivered a lecture upon the subject of "Compulsory Attendance at School," which was listened to with marked attention.

Prof. J. B. Hughes and class sang "Work Song," in a most pleasing manner, and were heartily applauded. Master D. C. Hughes sang a comic song in a manner that elicited great applause. Master, in a manner that elicited great applause.

The discussion of the question relative to the law on permanent certificates was read and participated in by Messrs. Burtt, Jones, Sloan, Herbert and Miss Hattie Grace.

A song was sung by Frods, Brubaker and Grace, entitled "The Old Mountain Tree."

Prof. Davis, of East Liberty, delivered a lecture upon the subject of Grammar, which contained many valuable and practical suggestions.

Miss Hattie Grace, of Temperanceville, a little girl only eight years of age, was introduced and recited "Peggie will Laik you Know," in a manner that was certainly remarkable for one so young, and by request she then sang "Way up on the Hills," Emma Clark, of Chartiers, a little girl only seven years of age recited "A husband is wanted." Her recitation was also remarkable, and both the little girls were highly commended by the members of the Institute.

Adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE ENTERTAINMENT LAST EVENING.

The hall was crowded last evening, and the session was one of the most interesting of the week. The hall was crowded with teachers and their friends.

The exercises commenced with a song by the entire audience.

Prof. Bailey was introduced and read a number of selections. Between the selections music was furnished by the Quartette Club. Among the pieces read were selections from "Dombey and Son," "Handy Andy," "The Rivals," and "The Pickwick Papers."

At the close of the singing, which lasted fifteen minutes was taken, after which Prof. C. Townsend was introduced and delivered a humorous lecture entitled "The Signs we hang out." The lecturer discussed at length the signs by which character could be told, and gave many amusing and pointed illustrations, which interested as well as amused and instructed the audience. Prof. Townsend has made many friends among the members and contributed largely to the success of the Institute.

Adjourned, with music by the Quartette Club.

RELIABLE—Superior Lumber Co.'s measure.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Home yesterday. Dr. Wray reported that the Committee in charge of the Sabbath services at the jail, attended promptly and regularly to their duties.

The President, Robert Orr, Esq., read a communication from the President of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, when it was ordered that the President and two other members of the Society be a committee to attend to the matters referred to in the letter.

A communication was read from the Prison Inspectors in behalf of a man who had been pardoned from the Penitentiary, indorsing him as a man of good character during his confinement in that institution, and as being worthy of encouragement, when on motion the chairman was instructed to furnish him such help as in his judgment would be necessary and prudent.

On motion it was resolved that the thanks of our Society be tendered the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their rooms in which to hold our meetings.

On motion of J. D. Carlisle, Mr. C. L. Rose was unanimously elected a member of our Society.

It was then resolved that our annual meeting be held in the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, on the first Thursday in April, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the contributors and others interested in our Society be requested to attend.

After some remarks by Rev. Mr. McNaughten, and the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending April 5, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 101,421—Lock nut; Amos G. Binns, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,449—Hot blast ovens or furnaces; Edmund M. Ferguson, Brady's Bend.

No. 101,476—Base burning stove; Dennis G. Littlefield, Albany, N. Y., assignor to Littlefield, Orle, Pa.

No. 101,506—Sash fastener; John S. McGlumphy, Wind Ridge.

No. 101,492—Saw hanging; Lawrence Morrison and Andrew Ross, Allegheny City.

No. 101,466—Walking-beam and sucker rod connections for deep wells; Malcolm A. Morse, Titusville.

No. 101,525—Harrow and earth cutter; John Schroffel and Wm. Dell, Allegheny City.

No. 101,561—Curling rod for paper cigar lighter; William D. Young, South Pittsburgh.

No. 101,526—Anti-dated March 26th, 1870—Lifting chains for pumps; William H. Downing, Pioneer.

No. 101,521—Storing power in pneumatic locomotives; Henry F. C. Bauer, Pittsburgh.

DESIGNS.—No. 3,954—Ornamentation of glassware; William M. Kirchner, Pittsburgh, assignor to Bakewell, Pears & Co., same place.

The Good Templars.

The fifth session of the Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars will be held at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State, Hon. S. B. Chase, will be present, and delegates from most of the Lodges in Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties. Delegates going by boat will leave Pittsburgh on Monday evening, on the five o'clock mail packet, arriving in Greensboro next morning at eight o'clock. The trip up and down the beautiful Monongahela will be fine; the fellowship of the fraternity will make stronger and more willing hearts, while the hospitality of the Greene county people insures a certain welcome. Capt. T. M. Fee, of Connellsville, is President, and J. Louis Norfolk, of Monongahela City, Secretary of the Convention.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

NATIONAL TROUBLES.

James Kelly and Jerry Connell became involved in a quarrel about the merits of their respective nationalities, James being an Irishman and Jerry an Irishman. James alleges that Jerry got his Irish temper up and knocked him down, whereupon he got his Irish temper up and sought the protection of the law. The Alderman bestirred himself to the orderly police cases. He said that Council should attend to the matter in the court of Quarter Sessions for appointment.

Jerry was aggrieved that Mr. Krehan be proposed for that situation.

Passage on Any Line.

Passage to or from Europe, on any of the lines of steamers, can be secured at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, changed Martin Gannon & Co., Penn avenue, between Third and